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NO. 47.

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OFFICE—Colonist Building, Government and Langley
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Ayer's Sarsaparilla,
FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

The reputation this excellent medicine enjoys, is derived from its virtues, many of which are truly remarkable. The most remarkable cases of Sarsaparilla, where the system was saturated with corruption, have been purified and cured by it. Sarsaparilla, which aggravated the scrofulous, and aggravated the scrofulous, which were painful afflicting, have been radically cured in almost every section of the country, that the public scarcely need be informed of its virtues or uses.

Sarsaparilla is one of the most destructive enemies of our race. Often, this unseen and untainted of the organism, and invades every part, and, invited us to a painful or fatal disease, again, exciting the suspicion of its presence. Again, it seems to breed infection throughout the body, and then, on some favorable occasion, rapidly develop into one or other of its hideous forms, either on the surface or among the vitals. In all these cases, may be suddenly deposited in the lungs or heart, or tumors formed in the liver, or it shows itself in eruptions on the skin, or foul ulcerations on some part of the body. Hence the occasional use of a bottle of this Sarsaparilla is advisable, even when no active symptoms of disease appear. Persons afflicted with the following complaints, generally find immediate relief, and, at length, cure, by the use of this SARSAPARILLA—*Leucorrhœa, Fritis, Rose or Erupstion, Tetter, Sore Throat, Scald Head, Ringworm, Rose Eyes, Sore Ears, and other eruptions or visible forms of Scrofulous disease.* All the more concealed forms, as *Dispepsia, Dyspepsia, Heart Disease, Epilepsy, Neuralgia, and the Uttermost* afflictions of the muscular nervous systems.

Syphilitic or Venereal and Mercurial Diseases are cured by it, though a long time is required for subduing these obstinate maladies, and many varieties. But long continued use of this Sarsaparilla will cure the complaint, and, in some cases, will cure the Ulceration, and Fronite Diseases, are commonly relieved and ultimately cured by it.

Disorders of the Kidneys, Stone and Gravel, and the like, are easily cured by it, as well as the various forms of Scrofulous disease. All the more concealed forms, as *Dispepsia, Dyspepsia, Heart Disease, Epilepsy, Neuralgia, and the Uttermost* afflictions of the muscular nervous systems.

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Friday Morning, August 6, 1869.

Deal Justly with the Soil.

Nature will assert her rights and avenge her wrongs. The Eastern and especially the "Western" States attained a world-wide reputation for their wheat-growing capacity. Illinois had almost become the granary of the world. Year after year it poured forth its millions of corn, much of which found its way to European markets. Year after year the farmer Princes of the "West" demanded wheat of their soil. Rotation of crops, or manuring of lands, or rest for the weary soil were all alike discarded. Like the horse-leech, the cry of the greedy farmer was, give me wheat! wheat! Give it, and that right marvellously. But the longest one has a turn. The strongest soil may be exhausted,—must be exhausted where it is all taking and no giving back. The people of these States have, until late years, reaped enormous yields of wheat; but they have been improvident of the virgin soil; they have drawn from it year after year its utmost favours for the staple grain, and now they are beginning to note great depreciations in yield. They have literally beggared the soil with unremitting demands for wheat. The farmers of Illinois who emigrated from New England, were wont to look back with contempt upon the cautious and necessary system pursued by their fathers east of the Green Mountains, who seldom ventured upon demanding of the same field two consecutive crops of one grain—who carefully alternated even their potato, onion, and turnip plantings, except in soil dedicated to special culture and abundant manuring. These impatient Western farmers—making haste to get rich—turned a deaf ear to the warnings of the more scientific and reflecting, who insisted that they were gradually but surely extracting the recuperative virtue from the earth without rendering any compensation by alternate sowings. Nor was it until the decrease in yield had touched a figure that compared as one-half to early harvestings, that they awoke to the situation, realized the actual robberies they had for a series of years been committing upon the not ungrateful soil. Nor are these disastrous results of thirstless greed confined to grain and root crops. They are said to mark the fruit interests as well. "The 'West' has not only run down its grain crops," says a contemporary; "it has fallen off vastly in its fruit yield. Oranges are cheaper in Illinois than apples." There is no remedy except at enormous cost in money and a long and patient waiting for restored strength and tone in the earth. The article principally relied upon as a quick fertilizer is now of limited supply. There are only fifty-three guano islands, and half of those are nearly stripped of their deposits. It is claimed that a species of rock has been discovered in Illinois which possesses for tilizing properties almost equal to guano; but experiments have not yet demonstrated the existence of the merits alleged to be in the quarries. The sequel is obvious. The Western farmers will not linger long over these depleted grain grounds. They will not spend years of patient waiting and expend much of their hoardings in the work of recuperation. Rather will they move on, and seek in fresh soil that of which they have robbed the old. Thousands of these farmers or their sons will find their way across the boundary into the teeming acres of the Dominion. Thousands more will push on till they reach the shores of the Pacific. But it would appear that the same improvident excursions which have brought ruin on the "West," threaten some of the best grain lands of California with like disaster. Referring to the corn grounds on the Feather and Russian rivers, and in other parts of California a contemporary says, "Where formerly sixty bushels to the acre were gathered, the maximum of yield last summer was only fifteen bushels." This is indeed startling, and evokes the following well timed warning:

"Will the new farmer of California not take heed and be wise, and give a clover recreation to the willing but inexhaustible soil? Will the anxiety for immediate profit and the spirit of recklessness disregard for the permanent fullness of the field, be exemplified in California by our thoroughly instructed and warned grain growers to the same extent as in the "Western States."

We leave it to the good sense of our own farmers to make a practical application of this subject.

THE PROTESTANTS AND THE ECUMENICAL COUNCIL.—A Connecticut paper in an article on "The Ecumenical Council" suggests that, instead of declining the Pope's invitation to attend, the Protestant Churches should send such men as Dr. Bacon, President Woolsey, of Yale College; Dr. Tyng of New York, Drs. Hackett and Smith, of Newton Center, and other men of eminent for ability and learning to this council, where they would have an opportunity of giving the reasons of their faith, to defend the principles developed in the Christian and civilized world during the last three hundred years, and show the accordance of Protestantism with the teachings of the Bible and the practices of the early Christian Church. Such an opportunity for preaching the truth, as is held by the Protestants, to the whole Christian world it seems to us should be considered rather as a providential opening of which they should avail themselves, than as an invitation to be hastily declined.

Editorial Notes.

There is good authority for stating that the manufacture of sawed lumber in Ontario and Quebec employs over 2,000 mills, some of them very large, costing as much as \$300,000 a piece. Taking the range of ten and a half years ending in 1867 the total value of exported sawed lumber amounted to \$109,541,342, or an annual average of \$10,432,509. This is altogether irrespective of domestic consumption, representing in itself a very large amount. This branch of trade gives employment to about 50,000 men.

The national finances of the United States, for some time lowering in dire forboding over the land, would appear already to show a silver lining in the hands of Boutwell. The offer by a Frankfort house to loan the United States Government \$300,000,000, at 5 per cent, and the fact that the offer has been declined because the Secretary feels confident that he will be able within a year to borrow all he wants at four, or at the very most four and a half per cent, speaks louder in praise of the financial policy of Boutwell than any words he can employ. Hitherto the rate of interest paid by the Republic has ranged about 7 per cent. If their national debt can be consolidated within a year under a rate falling below five per cent, the public burden will not only be materially lightened, but the public mind will be greatly reassured. It has been said of Grant's Cabinet that it is a weak one. If the Cabinet is weak collectively, the Secretary of the Treasury would appear to be strong individually.

Some time ago, it will be remembered, a rather acrimonious debate took place in the Canadian House of Commons, referring to the act of the Government in employing a portion of the Intercolonial Railroad loan for the purpose of redeeming certain Government bonds, and thereby saving interest to the country. In the course of that debate, Sir John A. McDonald alluded to certain words spoken on the same subject in the Imperial House of Commons, by the Under Secretary for the Colonies, and described Mr. Mowat as an underling, and his remarks as impertinent.

This was strong language, and the Canadian Premier was severely rated by a section of the Press for using it, and it was even hinted that he would get a wagging for it at the Colonial Office.

Sir John would, however, appear to have been in good company, for on a subsequent occasion Mr. Gladstone made use of words in reference to the same subject which may fairly be taken as a justification of the remarks.

Whatever some persons may think, we fancy we can clearly discern the near prospect of material improvement in the condition of this Colony. With a practical Governor, at about one-half the salary of the former one, and with the prospect of the other items in the Civil List being relatively reduced; with the almost immediate prospect of organic changes which will invest the colonists with the functions of free Britons; with a material improvement in the commercial policy, and with a thrifty and well do to yeomanry springing up on every side, we must confess that, with all our proneness to see nothing but lowering clouds of adversity, the horizon does present many really bright spots. That the ultimate future is decidedly bright, we never felt tempted to doubt. That all that is now wanted in order to secure the conditions essential to the highest state of well-being is united and persevering effort, we hold to be a truism.

English Emigration.

The following, which we clip from the Toronto *Globe*, will be read with interest out here, deeply concerned as we are in any scheme having in view the opening up and peopling of the great North-West:

Very important developments are taking place in immigration matters in England. The pressure of want among the working population of London has brought before the minds of officials in the most vivid shape the great advantage of thinning the population as a means of affording relief; and has apparently convinced them that it is possible for the Government, with the co-operation of the Par. Guardians, to enter upon a scheme of assisted emigration. Our London correspondent tells us that Mr. Goschen has declared himself favorable to the erection in the metropolis of some supervising administrative authority, such as a collection of representatives of the various Boards of Guardians to carry out the proposed design. Two of the parishes of Westminster have also developed a scheme for imposing an emigration rate, the proceeds of which shall be available for the Poor Law authorities of each district. It is possible that when the pressure upon the working classes in England is lightened the unusual exertions of benevolent individuals and of the Government may cease; but we are sanguine that the present movement will result in a permanent increase of migration to Canada, as the nearest and most cheaply accessible of the British Colonies. Whenever we have lands in the North-West to settle we may rely upon the fact that they will not long lack occupants.

THE PROTESTANTS AND THE ECUMENICAL COUNCIL.—A Connecticut paper in an article on "The Ecumenical Council" suggests that, instead of declining the Pope's invitation to attend, the Protestant Churches should send such men as Dr. Bacon, President Woolsey, of Yale College; Dr. Tyng of New York, Drs. Hackett and Smith, of Newton Center, and other men of eminent for ability and learning to this council, where they would have an opportunity of giving the reasons of their faith, to defend the principles developed in the Christian and civilized world during the last three hundred years, and show the accordance of Protestantism with the teachings of the Bible and the practices of the early Christian Church. Such an opportunity for preaching the truth, as is held by the Protestants, to the whole Christian world it seems to us should be considered rather as a providential opening of which they should avail themselves, than as an invitation to be hastily declined.

A DISAGREEABLE COMPANION.—A young woman sixteen years of age, named Miss Coffin, was followed by a large California lion, about three weeks ago, through the woods near Gilroy. At times the lion was so near that she could have placed her hand upon him; yet she never faltered, but kept her eyes steadily upon him until she reached a neighbor's house. Brave girl!

Do not be troubled because you have no great virtues. God made a million spires of grass where he made one tree. The earth is fringed and carpeted, not with forests, but grass. Only have enough of little virtues and common fidelties, and you need not mourn because you are neither a saint nor a hero.

Do not think of knocking out another person's brains because he differs in opinion from you. It would be as rational to knock yourself on the head because you differ from yourself of ten years ago.

The rose has its thorns, the diamond its speck, and the best man has failings.

Music.—The undersigned informs the public in general that he is the only teacher of the *Pianoforte* who combines *Thorough-bass* and *Composition* with his instruction in music and singing, and is also the most experienced and legitimate tuner of *Pianofortes* in the Colony. Terms—*Pianoforte* and Singing \$6 per month. *Pianofortes* tuned and repaired at \$3 00 and upwards. Music provided for *Balls*, *Evening parties* and *Dinners*.—DICKY PALMER, Kew street, or at T N Hibben & Co's Book Store, Government street.—Mrs Palmer takes beginners on the *Piano* at \$3 per month.

QUICK TIME.—Express goods have been received at the London House which left London in June. They consist of the new *Widdermere*, *Loch Lomond*, *Killarney*, and *Baden* Costumes, woven in one piece, *Trimmings* and *Buttons* of latest styles; *Bonnets* and *Hats* as worn this summer in Paris; *Ribbons*, *Japanese Silks*, and *fancy goods*. Additional by every express and by ship *Lady Lampson*, from London.

A. GILMORE, Tailor, wishes to inform his friends and the public that he is selling off the balance of his winter stock at cost to make room for spring goods.

FELL'S COFFEE has become the favorite Colonial beverage, and is to be found on every breakfast table from Victoria to the foot of the Rocky Mountains.

CHEAP SHAVING.—Having recovered his health, Fred Payne's shop is again open to the public. Prices as before.

New Advertisements.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

A MEETING OF THIS BODY WILL BE HELD THIS (Friday) AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, at the store of Mr. Stashakhardt.

By order, GUSTAV SUTRO, Vice President, August 6, 1869.

NOTICE. I AM NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY debts due by C. Ford or John Anthony, in the former management of the Frank in Restaurant.

M. WHITE, Proprietor, August 4, 1869.

NOTICE. I DEBT TO C. FORD & JOHN ANTHONY.

THE GENERAL ANNUAL MEETING of the Members of the Victoria Gymnasium Club will be held this evening, August 6th, at 8 o'clock, for the election of officers and the transaction of other important business.

By order of the President, CHAS. LOMBARD, Secretary pro tem. August 5, 1869.

NOTICE. I DEBT TO C. FORD & JOHN ANTHONY.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS LEASED

the above premises, and having thoroughly refitted them, is prepared to supply boarders with the best the market can afford. Meals at all hours during the day.

M. WHITE, Proprietor.

NOTICE. I DEBT TO C. FORD & JOHN ANTHONY.

FRANKLYN RESTAURANT, Cor. Government and Cormorant Streets, Victoria, V. I.

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M. WHITE, Proprietor.

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THE TWO FINE NEW BRICK STORES

with iron fronts and stone basement, corner of Government and Fort Streets, will be ready for occupation on or about the 1st of August. For Particulars, apply to

THOS. C. NUTTALL, Insurance and General Agent, Government street.

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with iron fronts and stone basement, corner of Government and Fort Streets, will be ready for occupation on or about the 1st of August. For Particulars, apply to

THOS. C. NUTTALL, Insurance and General Agent, Government street.

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THE TWO FINE NEW BRICK STORES

THE BRITISH COLONIST.

Friday Morning, August 6, 1869.

Shipping Intelligence.

PORT OF VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

ENTERED

Aug 6—Str Emmet, McKinnon, San Juan

SIP MIST, Drake, San Juan

CLEARED

Aug 6—SIP MIST, Drake, San Juan

Licensing Court.

THURSDAY, August 5th 1869.

His Worship the Mayor, and A F Pember, Esq., on the Bench. An application from E Levy, for a license for the Arcade Saloon, Granted. An application from O Bossi, for a license for Patrick's Building, corner of Government and Johnson street, Granted. Messrs Jackson and Courtney, on behalf of W Lush, presented a petition signed by about eighty respectable citizens, asking the Bench to grant a license for the Park Hotel. Adjourned for one week to enable a fuller Bench of Magistrates to be present.

SPLENDID RESULTS OF THE OPERATIONS OF DAWSON & CO'S WHALING PARTY.—Mr. A. Douglas, Captain of Dawson & Co's Whaling party, arrived in town yesterday morning, in a whaling boat, from Comox. On

Monday Mr Douglas left the schooner Kate, with the blubber of two humpbacked whales on board, at Cape Laz, four miles from Comox. The schooner would proceed to Cortez Island to try out the blubber, and meet Mr Douglas again at Comox. In all, the company, this season, have caught seven whales. They made fast to another, but lost him by the parting of the line, which occurred in this way: Two whales—a male and female—were running together. Mr Douglas first made fast to the male, and fired a lance into the female, killing her instantly. In rolling over, the dead body fell across the line attached to the male, causing it to part, and the fellow escaped. The yield of the whales thus far secured will not fall short of 300 barrels, averaging 31½ American gallons to the barrel—in all, 9450 gallons. The coast is smoky about Nanaimo, but the whales have not yet been troubled with smoke, and hope to escape the annoyance entirely. Should the smoke extend to the whaling ground the "catch" will not prove as large as is now promised. The first whale was killed on the 16th July. The second whale caught was fifty-one feet in length. The whales that visit the Gulf of Georgia are of the humpbacked variety, and the mother seen daily is large. The whaling party are all well and in excellent spirits.

Oil in the Harbor.—Yesterday morning about nine o'clock, a large whale entered the mouth of the harbor and rounding Shoal Point, came gallantly, spouting as he came to the stationary buoy. Observers on the shore supposed that he was bound for one of the wharves to tie up for a few days and "drop a line" to Captain Boys at the Sandwich Islands to come and take him—if he could. A schooner running out of the harbor passed so near to the marine monster as to receive a few barrels of water on her deck which wet the hands to the skin, and half filled the cabin. Immediately upon the performance of this exploit the monster threw himself entirely out of the water—perhaps to take his bearings. He descended amidst a cloud of spray and immediately turned tail toward the town and ran outside as fast as his fins would propel him. The last seen of him from the shore was, when abreast of Macaulay's Point, he spouted thrice, and taking a "header" damped beneath the waters with a defiant flip of his tail.

The Chamber of Commerce will meet at 3 o'clock to day, at the store of Mr Streh Schmidt, Wharf street, to prepare an address for presentation to Governor Musgrave.

The Tiger and Deluxe Engines will be brought out for drill this evening at the corner of Government and Yates street.

Long Vacation.—The long vacation of the Supreme Court commences on the 10th inst., and continues until November.

When the rainy season arrives Pandora street, if unmetalled, will be impassable for man or beast.

The steamer Enterprise will not sail for New Westminster until 7 o'clock to-morrow morning.

The steamer Gussie Tellur, bound for Puget Sound, passed up the Strait early yesterday morning.

Mr. at Portland, Oregon, is served to customers at 25 cents per gallon.

A School Meeting was held at Esquimalt last night. The result did not reach us.

Remarkable Confession of Murder.—An extraordinary confession of murder is reported to have been recently made in the neighborhood of Hull. Thirty-three years ago an old woman named Lester disappeared very mysteriously from Stockton-on-Tees, and some months afterwards her dead body was discovered in a hedge. Her own son, who bore a bad character, was suspected of having murdered his mother, the suspicion arising mainly from the circumstance that on the morning before her disappearance the old woman said that her son was pursuing her to murder her and to rob her of two pounds. At the coroner's inquest no proper verdict was returned, the jury inclining to the opinion that the deceased had committed suicide, from the fact that a razor was found lying beside the body. The son died a few days ago at Hull, and conscience-stricken, he confessed on his death bed that thirty-three years ago he murdered his mother in a place called Eller, near Stockton-on-Tees.

Supreme Court.—COMPROMISE IN THE STAMP SUIT.—At the opening of the Supreme Court yesterday morning the Chief Justice said that from the evidence adduced in the suit of Stamp vs. the B C & V I Sawmills Co, it appeared to the Court that the case was one which should be compromised. He threw out the suggestion with a view to putting an end to the present proceedings. The Counsel on both sides, acting on his lordship's suggestion, retired to confer, and after about an hour's absence, Counsel for the defendants stated that they had consented to a verdict for \$14,000, which was accordingly entered and the jury discharged. The Chief Justice congratulated both sides upon the satisfactory termination of the suit. The verdict carries costs.

Assault.—A stout, able-bodied young man appeared in the Police Court yesterday to answer a charge of assaulting a Chinaman. The Chinaman, with dilapidated countenance and dishevelled tail, told his story. The quarrel arose over a wash-tub, or part of the contents of a wash-tub, claimed by the defendant as his clothes, which he had torn off. The Chinaman declined to deliver up before the magistrate, giving the price of the "wash-tub." The case was adjourned for one day, to allow the parties to the case to settle it out of Court. The bill was paid and the Chinaman is still alive.

A County Response.—A big military official on this coast telegraphed rather officially to Sherman to know if he could, in response to the public demand, fire an appropriate salute from the forts in celebration of the completion of the Pacific Railroad. The response was: "By all means. Your dis- patch cost a d—d sight more than the powder you'll burn." This was pointed if not elegant.

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Fine Specimens.—Mr Piper exhibits in his window some very large apricots, grown by Mr James Lowe, in his garden on Humboldt street; and luscious looking muskmelons, grown by Mitchell and Johnston, at their nursery. The apricot tree was trained on a trellis-work set sufficiently near a wall on the sunny side of the garden to enjoy the benefit of the heat, and yet allow a current of air to play between the wall and the fruit. Attempts to raise apricots here have failed because growers trained the tree against the wall the heat from which scorched and blighted the fruit.

PARDONED.—Schlessinger, the young man sentenced two years ago to five years' imprisonment upon conviction of uttering a forged check for \$300 upon the Bank of British North America, has been pardoned by the Administrator of the Government, on condition that he will ship on board the German bark Nieves Martinez, bound for Valparaiso. He was taken aboard the bark yesterday. Schlessinger is a young man of education and good natural abilities, and it is hoped, that having atoned for his serious offence against society, he will, in another and strange land, enter upon a new and honorable career.

From NANAIMO.—The steamer Sir James Douglas, Capt Clarke, arrived last evening from Nanaimo and way ports, bringing 30 passengers and a large freight. Among the passengers were Messrs Carewell, Eila, Crete Father Deube, Mrs Dod, Mrs Malpian and daughter and Mrs Reynolds. At Nanaimo the ship Grace Darling was taking 1600 tons of coal on board for San Francisco. Crate's grist mill at Cowichan will be ready for active operations very soon. A letter from Cowichan states that the potato crop has proved a failure from want of water.

The Park Hotel.—Application was made to the Police Magistrate sitting in the Licensing Court, by Mr Jackson, for a renewal of the Park Hotel license. The application was backed by a largely-signed petition. His Honor declined to reverse the decision given by the full Bench of Magistrates few weeks ago; but said he would refer it to the body for their action at the next sitting.

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Canadian Summary.

Our Canadian files are to the 17th ultimo, but do not contain anything of very special interest. The Hon. Wm. McDougall had been addressing his constituents in North Lanark. He spoke in glowing terms of the Northwest Territory. Referring to the rumour about the governorship of that territory he said that the offer of the position had been made to him, and the matter was under his consideration. The loss of his wife and the sole care of a large family had, he said, alone prevented the immediate acceptance of the appointment. It was his intention to visit the territory during the present year. The Hon. Wm. Cayley, some years ago a member of a Tory ministry, has received the appointment of auditor of the public accounts for the Province of Ontario. The appointment is denounced by the Toronto *Globe* as "another job." The Montreal *Herald* has an article on the subject of emigration from Great Britain in connection with the opening up of the North-West Territory. It takes the position that as the Dominion has undertaken the construction of the Intercolonial Railway at Imperial bidding and in consequence of Imperial policy, it would be unable to undertake the construction of a railway opening up the North-West Territory, and that, therefore, and as a means of transferring its surplus population into that new territory, the home government ought to undertake the latter work. It proceeds, with much reason, to show that in doing this the British Government would not increase but materially lighten taxation at home. The subject of a second Chamber in the Ontario Legislature is exciting discussion in the press. The advocates of the change assert that it is necessary to correct crude and hasty legislation. The other Provinces have two Chambers, and it is claimed that Ontario, the largest of them all, ought to enjoy the same amplitude of Legislative equipment. The Ottawa *Times* says that the single Chamber scheme was a concession to the opinions of the Hon. Gen. Brown. As the season for Agricultural and Horticultural exhibitions draws near great activity is everywhere evinced. At Ottawa preparations were going on vigorously. The City Society had enclosed nineteen acres of ground about a mile distant, upon which cattle-sheds and pens were in course of erection. The society will give upwards of \$2000 in prizes. The Provincial exhibition is to be held at London. Somebody has propounded what the *Globe* ironically calls "a brilliant scheme" for the purchase by the Canadian Government of the Grand Trunk Railway. The price put upon the road is £6,000,000, sterling, payable in Canada six per cent bonds, and it is argued that the government would pay £360,000 a year as interest upon the £6,000,000, of their bonds, and receive from the line £700,000, a year, netting £340,000, per annum now, by good butter and plenty of it. This establishes the fact that by mixing the milk of all the cows the bad milk of one spoiled the whole for butter making.

He went to a celebrated veterinarian who advised the employment of the following remedy. Two ounces of sulphur of antimony and three ounces of cantharid seed powdered and well mixed. This was given as a soft bolus, followed by administering a draught composed of half a pint of vinegar, a pint of water and a handful of common salt. The above was given to the cow in the early morning on an empty stomach, for three successive days, and effected a complete cure: the milk being found in a few days after the application of the remedy to have become much richer, and to produce a large quantity of good butter where previously but little, and that of a very inferior quality had been obtained. No apparent cause could be found for the deficiency of the quality of butter making in the milk of this cow, nor had the animal any disease whatever.

ANECDOCE OF LORD BRUGHAM.—EFFECT OF MULLED PORT. In the new Parliament Brougham delivered his great speech in defense of the reform bill—which by many was considered his *chef d'œuvre*. It was a wonderful performance to witness. He showed a most wonderful memory and extraordinary dexterity in handling the weapons both of ridicule and reason. Without a note to refer to he went through all the speeches of his opponents delivered during the five nights' debate, analyzing them soundly, and, with a little aid from perversity, giving them all a seemingly triumphant answer.

The performance was partly inspired by draughts of mulled port, intaken very copiously toward the conclusion of the four hours during which he was on his legs or on his knees. He concluded:

"By all hell m—s dear, by all the ties that bind every one of us to our common order and our common country, I solemnly adjure you, I warn you, I implore you—yes, on my bended knees (he kneeled) I supplicite you, you, not this bill."

He waited for some time as if in prayer, but his friend, alarmed for him lest he should be suffering from the effects of the mulled port picked him up and placed him gaily on the woolssack.—*London Times' Review of the Life of Lord Brougham*.

THE PROPOSED CRACKER OF GIBRALTAR.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* says, "The possible seizure of Gibraltar by Spain was alluded to by Mr Goldwell Smith in his address at Ithaca on the 19th of May. Is any such plan seriously in contemplation? We own that at the time the question was mooted of offering the Spanish throne to the Duke of Edinburgh we had a misgiving on the subject, remembering that our gratitude for the civility of the Greeks in offering their throne to the same prince, led us to part with the Ionian Islands, and thinking it hardly possible that we might be induced to commit a similar act of detrimental generosity for an idea." But we should take warning by the consequences of our surrender of this stronghold. We gave away a good depot and coaling station and the key of the Adriatic which enabled us to overawe the populous populations of the Turkish coast."

QUEEN VICTORIA'S CONSIDERATION FOR FARMERS.—Queen Victoria, having recently learned that one of the tenants on a property adjoining the royal estate on Doseydale had been obliged in self-defence, to protect his crops from the ravages of the deer, had caused some shooting to be done by shooting some of them. The Queen expressed surprise and regret that any farmer should suffer from such a cause, and gave orders for the immediate erection of the fencing necessary to prevent the deer passing from the royal estates to his land.—*Dundee Advertiser*.

Discovery of the Infernal Regions.

LIMA, May 28.—In my last letter I mentioned the extraordinary phenomenon, near Loomumba, which causes the death of all animals that approach that fatal spot. An American gentleman, who passed over the locality, confirms the previous reports. On the Loomumba road, about 22 leagues from Tauna, there exists what is here termed a dry arroyo, but in fact is the bed of a former river, into which, from time immemorial, no water has been known to pass. During the late earthquakes, which destroyed Arica and partly Tauna, the shocks were strongest in the neighborhood of Loomumba and the Arrieros. A mule driver reported that one of the mountains near the arroyo split open, and a small stream of cold water was gushing out of the mountain into the arroyo. No attention was at first paid to the fact nor to the mortality among the animals that visited the neighborhood. It was only when the people began to leave Tauna and flee from the scourge of the yellow fever, which was devastating the cities, to the valley of Loomumba, that they became aware of the fatal effects upon their animals, at a distance as much as eight and ten miles from the arroyo. "The stench," says my informant, "I can compare to nothing else than old bilge water, of the smell of which you become painfully conscious. Within twelve miles from its source my horse dropped down under me, and in five minutes he was dead. He vomited three or four times a thick, black substance, similar in consistency and appearance to the black vomit. I was thus left to walk fifteen miles to the nearest house, two-thirds of which I may call a mules' graveyard, so thickly was the old road covered with them. The cause of this singular freak of nature is unknown; but it seems that the gases which have impregnated the atmosphere produce the vomit and death of the animals that inhale it. What these gases are composed of science alone can solve." A commission has been ordered by the Government to examine into this extraordinary matter and report upon it.

2nd. When soaked, wring them out, rub a little soap upon the soiled parts, and put them into the boiler with sufficient water to boil them, having first dissolved one-eighth pound of soap in the water, and boil them ten or fifteen minutes, then wash them well, in warm water and rinse in cold water, blue and hang out to dry.

3rd. Should there be any articles not thoroughly cleanse, rub the soiled places with a little soap, and replace them in the boiler and boil a few minutes longer.

4th. For colored or woolen clothes use the same as common soap.

Buy IT AND TRY IT.—Russell's celebrated cooler. The best on the C. st. Warranted a pure and healthful beverage.

What is Tonic?

Bear this in mind—that although a tonic is, to a certain extent, a medicine, it is not a medicine. In HOSKINS'S STOMACH BITTERS there is a stimulant principle of the purest grade manufactured in this or any other country. Every fiery and corrosive oil or acid which contaminates the ordinary liquors of commerce, is expelled from the rye spirit which forms the alcohol basis, as the effects of care and repeated rectification. The juice of the arnica root, which is, in fact, still further modify its nature; so that it becomes in fact, a simple diuretic agent, minus all the heady and brain exciting properties which belong, more or less, to all liquors in a raw state. It is merely the safe and harmless vehicle which renders the medicinal virtues of the other ingredients, as well as those of the rye spirit, increasing their active power, and diffusing them through the system. The pleasant and gentle glow which is experienced after taking a dose of the BITTERS. Instead of creating headache, an unmedicated stimulant is apt to do, this salutary tonic is the best known remedy for that complaint. It calms and soothes cerebral excitement, strengthens the heart, promotes the secretion of the glands, and invigorates the body. It is a safe, healthy and pleasant article of diet, and improves the appetite, regulates organic action, and, from its mild yet effective alternative qualities, is the very best preparation that can be administered to the weaker sex in the peculiar difficulties to which their organization subjects them.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—Turn which way you will, where you please, persons will be found who have a ready word of praise for this Ointment. For chaps, chafes, scabs, blisters and sprains, it is an invaluable remedy for bad legs, causing an instant or quick relief, and reducing redness for effete, sore, and permanent cure. The use of salves and anointing ointments, such as Holloway's Ointment, gives the greatest comfort by reducing the inflammation, cooling the blood, soothing the nerves, adjusting the circulation, and expelling the impurities. This Ointment should have a place in every nursery. It will cure the long list of skin affections which originate in childhood and again in old age.

FROM BRAZIL.

A young and lovely daughter of a Brazilian nobleman in Rio de Janeiro, acknowledging receipt of a case of the LADY LANE'S FLORIDA BALSAM, writes to say that it is not until I have long used it at the toilet and in the bath, and have always found it not only the most agreeable, but also the most lasting and refreshing of all floral Waters."

2nd.—Beware of the pernicious counterfeits; always ask for the Florida Water prepared by the sole proprietors, Lautman & Kemp, New York.

SCROFOLUS SORES Healed!

Mr. R. S. Johnston, of Marysville, Cal., says: "Ever since my childhood I have been a greater sufferer from running scrofulous sores. In the spring of 1863 I used 23 bottles of Bristol's Sarsaparilla, with occasional doses of Bristol's Oil and have not had a single sore for over two years, and feel stronger and in better health than I ever was before."

A REVOLUTION IN MEXICO.—It is not a gilded pill to delight the eye or please the fancy, but it is a true medicine placed in the hand of the people for their relief, and no person can take it according to the directions, and remain long ill. It may seem incredible that many cases of scrofulous sores, having been long and frequently curdled in a few days or

Medical.

French Medicines,
PREPARED BY
GRIMAUDET CO.
Chemists to H.I.H. Prince Napoleon
PARIS.

Groceries and Provisions.

FRAUD

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTERWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABELS

of Messrs CROSSE & BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr Justice Pearce to

TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT

And on the 30th of the same month, for

SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES

Bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, SHAKH BACHOO was sentenced, by the Subsidiary Magistrate at Sealdah, to

TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT

These different medicines represent the most recent medical discoveries, founded on the principles of Chemistry and Therapeutics. They must not be confounded with secret or quack medicines, as their names sufficiently indicate their composition; a circumstance which has caused them to be appreciated and advertised in the public papers, and particularly in the public papers, as being of every possible disease, as they are applicable only to a very few complaints. The most stringent laws exist in France with regard to the sale of medical preparations, and only those which have undergone an examination by the Academy of Medicine, and have been proved efficacious, either in the materials or in the practice of the first medical, are authorized by the Government. This fact must be a guarantee for the excellence of Messrs. Grimault et Co.'s medicines.

**PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS**

&c. &c.:

(Free from Adulteration.

Manufactured by

CROSSE & BLACKWELL

PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,

SOHO SQUARE, LONDON**CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S**

Well known Manufactures are obtainable from every respectable Provision Dealer in the world.

Purchasers should see that they are supplied with C. & B.'s genuine goods, and that inferior articles are not substituted for them.

To insure thorough wholesomeness, their Pickles are all prepared in Pure Malt Vinegar, boiled in Oak Vats, by means of PLATINUM STAIN COATS; and are precisely similar in quality to those supplied by them for use at

HER MAJESTY'S TABLE.

C. & B. are Agents for LEA & PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and the Manufacturers of every description of Oilsman's Stores of the highest quality.

LEA & PERRINS'

CELEBRATED

Worcestershire Sauce.

DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS

TO BE

THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

And see Name

Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper.

Wholesale and Export by the Proprietors, Worcester, Crosse & Blackwell, London, &c. &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

AGENTS FOR VICTORIA—Judson, Green & Rhodes.

1615 1/2 1/2 1/2

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the public hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine is to

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE

and to see that their names are upon the wrapper, label, stopper, and bottle.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and label of which the names of Lea & Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against Manufacturers and Vendors of such, or any other imitations by whom their rights may be infringed.

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SEVENTH INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION

OF THE

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

OF THE

CITY OF SAN FRANCISCO.

Will be Open to the Public at 11 a. m. 14th September, 1869.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS

Announces that the Seventh Industrial Exhibition will be open as above, in the spacious Exhibition Building, erected on Union Square, in the City of San Francisco, and paths will be prepared to make it complete in all its details.

The Building is water proof, well ventilated, and lighted (at night) by 1500 gas jets; is provided with tables for exhibitors use, and has a line of chaffing 200 feet long, provided with necessary pulleys and ample steam power for working machinery, and covers an area of 20,000 feet.

The lines of telegraph wires will be connected in the building, where also will be the Postoffice and Express Companies by es. A Blue Band will discourse music every g. and afternoon, and the visitor will find ample provision for his comfort in every particular.

The various Hotels are making extensive preparation to accommodate visitors, and during the exhibition season, and the Board of Managers will, through an agent, extend all information to strangers seeking accommodations during their stay in the city at that period.

There is no charge to exhibitors (except ticket of admission) and exhibitors are notified that applications for space must be made before August 25th, or space will not be guaranteed.

Articles intended for exhibition must be in the building by Saturday, 18th September, and no article can enter for competition unless in position by that time.

Rules and Regulations, Circulars, and Blank Forms will be forwarded on application at the rooms of the Mechanics Institute 29 Post street, San Francisco, or by addressing J. H. GILLMORE, Corresponding Secretary, same address.

Attached from the country must be marked distinctly, "For the Seventh Industrial exhibition, San Francisco, California." Care J. H. Gillmore, Corresponding Secretary.

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